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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1869. NO. 27.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale.
Together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McIlane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Something New.
Buy the Patent India Rubber Sponge—the toilet not complete without it. For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What it is Not and What it is.
These truths are self-evident. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the hair is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-puddle. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair whiskers, beards and moustaches, their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow. trhs

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Removal, Removal.
R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. 1f

FOR THE FACE—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. turhs

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Chas. Abel & Co.,
Druggist and Phamaceutist, 172 Wylie street.

The Daily Commercial.

THE STATE.

Reported and Estimated Majorities.

We continue our table of reported and estimated majorities this morning, merely remarking that it has been revised to correspond with the latest returns from the several counties:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Allegheny	4,800	Adams	250
Armstrong	700	Bedford	350
Beaver	700	Berks	6,800
Blair	700	Bucks	800
Bradford	3,500	Cambria	200
Butler	300	Cameron	25
Chester	1,500	Carbon	700
Crawford	1,450	Centre	361
Dauphin	1,100	Clarion	1,100
Delaware	1,000	Clearfield	1,000
Erie	2,300	Clinton	600
Cunningham	1,200	Columbia	1,800
Indiana	1,600	Cumberland	250
Lancaster	5,000	Elk	450
Lawrence	1,100	Fayette	750
Lebanon	1,100	Forest	25
McKean	500	Franklin	200
Mercer	600	Fulton	350
Perry	50	Greene	1,500
Philadelphia	4,250	Juniata	400
Potter	650	Jefferson	45
Snyder	450	Lehigh	1,400
Somerset	1,100	Luzerne	2,300
Susquehanna	1,200	Lycoming	600
Tioga	2,200	Mifflin	30
Union	384	Monroe	2,500
Venango	900	Montgomery	1,100
Warren	600	Montour	450
		Northampton	3,450
	41,114	Northumberland	450
	38,023	Pike	1,000
		Schuylkill	1,900
	3,091	Sullivan	275
		Washington	175
		Wayne	516
		Westmoreland	350
		Wyoming	200
		York	2,800
			38,023

Vote on County Commissioner.
Unofficial returns from seventy districts of Allegheny county give the following vote for County Commissioner:

	BOSTWICK.	McGEE.	DICKEY.
Pittsburgh	3,599	3,990	2,750
Allegheny	1,499	1,524	1,524
Borough	1,202	1,360	1,816
Townships	1,194	2,008	1,983
Totals	7,154	8,943	8,080

The Comparative Traits of American and Foreign Women.
American women are confessedly as pretty, as bright, and as pure as any the societies of the world know. Where you meet great specimens abroad, they invariably award them the palm; seen at home, they combine the *cplomb* of the English woman with the nameless grace and vivacity of the French. As a rule, they err neither on the side of the use frippery of the Continental, nor of the overstarched propriety of a certain class of British females. Their minds, their characters—and very often their manners even—are natural. Their development is more resistless, as within few unwholesome restrictions. Why, then, when they travel—and of late it has become as necessary to the American as to the Bedouin—do they lose their unique initiate. But, then, why they do not choose the purer models is not too pure society that they only see from the outside must puzzle one who thinks a moment on the subject.

The whole sad wreck of the French woman's life is good taste. She is rarely a prude, seldom a *lorette*, and can be neither over-brilliant nor too straight-laced; but she is at equal pains to hide her moral as her mental deficiencies, and she makes war to the knife on the *demi monde*. In dress, in carriage, in style in the use of the fan she is very antipodes. Why is it, then, that the proper American woman will transfer into her circle those very objectionable features that make the last French woman would unhesitatingly reject that, while the latter would pass demure through the streets of Paris in the gravest of dresses and drive in the plainest of carriages, the former shows on the avenue and in the park in a costume that would inevitably excite comment, if not attract the police to the sword of Europe?—*Lippincott's Magazine for October.*

Washington's Ancestral Coat of Arms.
Mr. J. W. Kerr, the architect of the new town Hall, Washington, Pa., has made a suggestion to the Council of that place, which has been adopted. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: The suggestion was that immediately over the front entrance should be placed the head of Washington, while on the top front stone, in the tenants of the Hall, should be engraved his family shield. The former will stimulate every citizen to imitate in his virtues while the latter will recall to their memories the proud history of our national emblem—because Washington's family shield was derived the idea of the stars and stripes. We learn that in Britain, in Northampton, England, are two sepulchral stones, one dated 1618, over the grave of the grandfather of Washington, on which his arms, with those of his wife, are impaled. On the other, covering the remains of the uncle of the same person, the shield has two transverse bars or stripes, one red and the other white; over the top one, which is red, are three five pointed stars, and between the red and white bar or cross is the crescent. On our national flag we find the red and white as a distinguishing feature, with the stars, which are peculiarly significant, and from which we may justly deduce the fact that General Washington's family shield has been devised our country's banner, loved, honored and respected by all men of all nations."

Retiring Church Dignitaries.
The number of aged and almost useless dignitaries of the English Church, who are in the receipt of large salaries, has long been a subject of consideration and of criticism by no means gentle among our brethren over the water. An act of Parliament was passed at the last session designed to meet and relieve the matter, but all such will be found to might be willing to avail themselves of its provisions. Under the influences, however, of the continual pressure of public opinion, resignations have at length begun. The Bishop of Winchester, one of the age of ninety, and after forty-two years of incumbency, withdraws from his position. The Bishop of Exeter yields at the age of ninety-one, though he still holds on to the Canonry of Durham, which is also pledged a year. Five bishops have thus far resigned and others will probably follow. They will all be provided for in their retirement, the least of them being secure in a salary equal to that of the President of the United States. This wording out of the Church will be attended by other consequences than the substitution of active for senatorial prelates, and of younger for the liberal views of Her Majesty, and also of Mr. Gladstone, the character of the appointments will be changed, and in most instances improved.

THE cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, it is asserted, has become very popular among the natives, who have discovered that it is more profitable to grow cotton at twenty cents a pound than to raise the millet grain for consumption. The cotton crop exported from India in 1860 amounted in value to $27,500,000; but the crops for 1869, it is estimated, will bring $100,000,000. The Indian cotton is short staple and decidedly inferior to that grown in the United States, but greater care in cultivation has been exercised, and more attention paid to packing the bales without the admixture of dirt.

DURING the past half year the engineers of the Central Underground Railroad Company of New York have been actively engaged in making their examinations and surveys, and the necessary arrangements have already been made for beginning the work as soon as their reports are presented and the plans prepared. The estimated cost of this important undertaking has not yet been given to the public. No engineering difficulty has been discovered as yet, that will be likely to interfere with the success of the project; and the only question to be decided is the best plan for accomplishing the work.

DURING the season just ended there have been carried North over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad the immense number of 2,113,000 baskets of peaches. Of these 76,692 were shipped at Baltimore, and the remainder at the various stations along the road; 2,021,474 baskets were sent to New York and 36,826 to Philadelphia. Notwithstanding this immense amount of freight to handle expeditiously, it is not known that the Railroad Company has in a single instance failed to satisfy the shippers.

The Revel, a vigorous anti-monarchial paper, thus sums up the sanitary condition of European sovereigns: "In short, there is not a man—literally or figuratively—on any throne. Invalids, maniacs, idiots and incapables—that is the sum total of the European monarchial *personnel*. Of course, for the people it they leave any longer their destinies in such wicked or incompetent hands. Fortunately democracy is in a position to offer Europe a means of finding wisounlymasties."

THE Erie and Susquehanna Railroad fight has come to an amicable end, the former road leasing the Susquehanna property for a period of ninety-nine years, on terms acceptable to the stockholders. It looks now as if the fight originated from a desire of certain leading parties to operate in Susquehanna stocks. Having made their "pile," they cease to quarrel.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Formal Acceptance of Gen. Belknap

The President on a Visit to Frederick, Md.—Delmar in a New Role—Maryland Republican State Convention—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1869.

Distinguished Visiting Party.

The President, General Sherman, the Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General and a number of other officials left early this morning for Fredericksburg, Md., to attend the fair at that place. In consequence only a limited business has been transacted at the White House, army headquarters, postoffice, interior and war office.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell was in attendance on the Supreme Court in a case where he was counsel at the last term. Secretary Robeson has gone to Annapolis. The Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and Agriculture and Patents will be at their desks again to-morrow.

Formal Acceptance.

General Belknap, the new Secretary of War, telegraphed his formal acceptance to-day. It has been ascertained that the appointment was made at the earnest solicitation of General Sherman.

The Statistician in a New Role.

For some days Alex. Delmar has been figuring around Washington, and advertised that he had opened a branch of his office in New York, though every one was at a loss to conceive what business was transacted at either. It now appears that he was engaged in getting up sensation reports concerning Secretary Boutwell's operations, such as rumor that he was secretly buying bonds and others of like character, all in the interest of New York speculators.

Maryland Republican Convention.

The Maryland Republican State Convention assembled in Baltimore yesterday, and placed in nomination for Comptroller of the State Treasury, Wm. A. McKellip, a leading member of the bar, and one of the first men in Maryland to tender his services to the Government at the commencement of the rebellion.

Vote on County Commissioner.

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MANSFIELD, OHIO

Wall of the New Opera House Blown Down—The Richland County Fair—Republican Rejoicing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 14, 1869.

During the high winds which prevailed today a portion of the west wall of H. R. Smith's new opera building, which had just been completed to its proposed height, fell in with a crash, carrying joists and everything into the cellar in a promiscuous heap. The portion which fell was about forty-five feet high by sixty feet in length. There was no person working on that part of the building at the time, and consequently no loss of life. The damage will amount to about five thousand dollars.

The attendance at the fair grounds to-day was very large, nine hundred and fifty dollars having been taken for admission. The display of machinery, principally agricultural, is good. Of fruits, vegetables, &c., not very large but excellent. The fine floral, mechanical and agricultural hall is tastefully decorated, and filled with articles useful and ornamental. The display of horses is also very large but choice. The principal interest is centered in the trial of speed of green horses limited to the county. Five horses were entered. The premium for trotter, two best in three mile heats, six dollars, was won by James Marshall's horse; time 3:21 and 3:22; second premium of four dollars was taken by Alexander Patterson's Sleepy Joe. Weather still continues pleasant and track in fine condition.

The Republicans are to jolly to-morrow night over the glorious result in Pennsylvania, Columbiana county gives 1,200 majority for Hayes.

THE TURF.

Races at Jerome Park, New York—Trotting Races at Buckeye Course, Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The weather was cold and windy, and the track heavy and muddy. For purse of $600, for all ages, mile heats. Lizzie Rogers 3, 1, 1; R. B. Connelly 1, 3, 2; Mentarie, 2, 2, ruled out; Invergias 4, 4, ruled out; Idolia Malone 5, 5, ruled out. Local, distanced; time 1:52¼, 1:52½, 1:55.

The champagne stakes for two-year olds, one mile, was won easily by Finesse in 1:56. Telegram second, and Morris third. Seven ran. The purse for trotters is composed of two regular roads and a split in the Democratic party of the State on this question is imminent. The Democratic Convention in one of the strong counties in the State has passed a vote of censure against the election of any person in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or any other incorporated body. This county has always been an earnest supporter of this road. These indications give the Republicans of that State much satisfaction.

Marriage of a Journalist.

John F. Coyley, a prominent Washington, correspondent, was married to-day to Miss Nannie Fitzpatrick, of this city. Jno. Russell Young, brother-in-law of the bride, made one of the party at the altar. The representatives of a large number of newspapers were present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1869.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S CONDITION PRECARIOUS.

A telegram was received at the War Department this morning, announcing that Admiral Farragut is still in a very precarious condition, though some hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Assistant Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury, was in attendance at the Supreme Court to-day, but tendered his resignation, as he desires to relinquish that office immediately.

CUT AGAINST SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The machinists in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving having entered suit in the Supreme Court of this District to recover five per cent. withheld from their wages, a subpœna was yesterday served on Secretary Boutwell by Deputy Marshal Phillips, to appear before that Court and show cause why the twenty per cent. should not be paid.

PHILADELPHIA

An Injunction Served on the Return Judges—A Reporter Badly Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—During the session of the Return Judges this morning, a writ of injunction was served upon them by a Sheriff's officer, to prevent the counting of the votes. The officer was resisted, his process forcibly being snatched, and he was ejected from the room. He had obtained admission under the pretense of being a Return Judge. He came back with a posse, followed by a mob, and broke open the doors, served the writ, and then ordered the arrest of sundry persons in the room, who were charged with resisting him. One of the reporters of the Associated Press, Mr. Corbett, was dragged from the President's chair, where he had been a quiet witness of the affair, and beaten in a shocking manner by the police and locked up. He was discharged in a few minutes, and demanded a hearing, which was refused, there being no one to make a charge.

J. Alexander Simpson, President of the Board of Return Judges, on leaving the body to-night, was assaulted by roughs on Chestnut street, and beaten in a shocking manner. It is said his life is despaired of. Mr. Simpson is a prominent Republican leader here.

MEXICO.

A Revolution Imminent in Sinaloa—Anniversary of Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—A Mazatlan dispatch of October 8th says everything indicates that a revolution in Sinaloa is imminent. Troops have been stationed on the southern frontier. The Government is buying up and manufacturing ammunition. Desertions from the army are numerous. On the night of September 24th several soldiers deserted from the barracks, and during the confusion which ensued fries of "Viva Don Placido Vega" were heard throughout the city. A detachment of several hundred cavalry belonging to Lazado are on the southern frontier, and create considerable alarm.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated enthusiastically. Four men were accidentally killed on the night firing a salute. The anniversary of Chile was also observed.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

GEARY'S MAJORITY OVER 4,000.

A Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature in Ohio.

To the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1869.

We have reports from every county in the State except Lycoming and Snyder; Geary's majority will be over 4,000.

[Signed] JOHN COVODE.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Official returns for all the city wards for Governor, except the Twenty-fifth, give Geary a majority of 4,909, reducing 676, which is the reported Democratic majority in that ward, the actual Republican majority is 4,230.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HUNTINGDON, PA., October 14, 1869.

Geary's majority in Huntingdon county is five hundred. John E. Smucker, Register and Recorder; Milton S. Lytle, District Attorney, and Barton Green, Auditor, on the Republican county ticket not identified with the "ring," are elected. The "ring" candidates, W. M. Williamson, for Treasurer; F. S. Fouse, for Prothonotary; J. Lamberson, for Commissioner, and Harris Richardson, for Director of the Poor, are overwhelmingly defeated by majorities ranging from six hundred to eleven hundred. The Republican candidates for Assembly have a small majority in the county, but are defeated in the district. J. S. B.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HUNTINGTON, PA., October 14, 1869.

The total vote of the county does not exceed five thousand, a decrease of one thousand on last Presidential election. A very light vote was polled in many of the country districts, and on this account the estimates made before and immediately after the election are incorrect. Geary's majority will not be over five hundred. Swoope and McCoy, Republicans, for Assembly, have majorities in the county, but the District has gone Democratic. M. S. L.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., October 14, 1869.

Latest reports from eighteen districts in Greene county show a Democratic loss of one hundred and sixty-eight on the majority of last October. Packer's majority will be about fifteen hundred in this county. G. S. J.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, October 14, 1869.

All the districts in Blair county, have been heard from, except two, and we set down the majority for Hartranft at 600, a gain of 42 over the vote cast in 1868.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 14, 1869.

Thirty-seven districts give Packer two hundred and twenty-six majority, a Democratic gain of one hundred and thirty-six. Four districts give Hartranft eight-five majority. Packer's majority will be about one hundred, and fifty.

B. C.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, October 14, 2:30 P. M.—The Republicans claim and the Democrats concede 10,000 majority for Hayes, and a decided Republican majority in the House and one Republican majority in the Senate.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Carefully revised, complete returns from all but 3 counties in Pendleton 1,367 majority. The fusion ticket, composed of the Republicans and Democrats, will elect four Senators and ten members of the House, and six county officers by an average of 1,200 majority over the straight Republican ticket. The official returns will not materially change the above figures.

CHICAGO.

Admiral Farragut Not Expected to Live—The Political Trouble in Wisconsin—The Republican Majority in Iowa 35,000.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Admiral Farragut has had a dangerous relapse, and is now lying in a very critical condition. His physicians express the opinion that he will not survive the night.

A Madison dispatch says: "The State Republican Central Committee have issued an address in explanation of their course in regard to Mr. Spencer, the candidate for Secretary of State. While they acknowledge that Mr. Spencer was not guilty of any intentional wrong in placing certain moneys to his own credit, instead of handing them over to the Treasurer, still the act was irregular one, and susceptible of various construcions, as they deem it sufficient for his withdrawal from the field.

A dispatch from Des Moines says: Returns thus far received indicate a Republican majority in this State than was anticipated. Nearly one-half the State has been heard from. It is now safe to fix the majority at over thirty-five thousand. The Legislature will stand—Senate, Republicans 29, Democrats 8; House, Republicans 85, Democrats 16.

FREDERICK, MD.

Enthusiastic Reception of President Grant.

FREDERICK, MD., October 14.—Large crowds received the President. Colonel W. P. Manley warmly welcomed him in a speech, and expressed the confidence of the attitude to preserve on this occasion. The President replied: "I have great pleasure in visiting for the first time the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the late rebellion, and which stood in no small degree for the maintenance of the whole Union. I expected to visit this city some years ago, but was found myself unable to do so. But now that I have found so many friends, and been so gratified with what I have seen of your fair city, and enjoyed your hospitality, I hope at some future time to visit you again."

Three cheers for the President of the United States were heartily given. The President remained in the committee room and received the multitude, shaking hands as they severally passed before him.

President Grant and party witnessed the races at the fair ground to-day. They were provided with quarters at private residences, and during the evening received company. To-morrow morning the party leave for Gettysburg battlefield, and there take cars for Washington, returning to-morrow night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday morning the warehouse building No. 66 Baltimore street, three doors east of Eutaw, Baltimore, was discovered on fire. The basement was occupied by Moses Guttman, wholesale and retail clothier. The stock was badly damaged by fire and water. Loss estimated at $25,000, partially insured. The second, third and fourth stories were occupied by Richard, Milan & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing in boots and shoes. They lose about $50,000, partially insured. Damage to building $1,000. The flames communicated to the adjoining warehouse No. 347. The upper portion of the building was occupied by Lazarus, Morgan & Co., wholesale coal oil dealers. Loss $2,500, fully insured. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

A dispatch from Schenectady, N. Y., says: All the aqueducts have been repaired, but the rain which is still falling has increased the damage considerably. It will be impossible to resume navigation by the 10th inst. The water is still rising in the Mohawk. There has been a land slide on the Erie road, carrying for two hundred feet of the road bed away at Schodack. The delay to passengers will be slight. Other roads also suffered slight detention, but are now all right.

Napoleon has ordered that the traveling expenses of each member of Corps Legislatif on going to and returning from the Ecumenical Council, be defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer.

Three robbers plundered the store of James Oakley, in Huntington, Long Island, Wednesday night. Oakley discovered them, when they knocked him almost senseless, set the store, barn and dwelling, and then escaped. His property and the dwelling of his wife is in danger. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

A fusion of the Walker Republicans and the Wells Radicals in the Virginia Legislature is contemplated to defeat the election of Conservatives against the Conservatives. Lieutenant Governor Lewis and Franklin Sterns are in the interest of the proposed coalition.

The gunboat Frolic arrived at Wilmington on Monday, and the commander notified Commodore Higgins, of the Hornet, not to leave port until his case had been decided in the admiralty court. Commodore Higgins made affidavit that the ship was purchased by the Cuban Republic for the invasion of Nuevitas, and that the Hornet was not guilty of any intentional wrong in placing certain moneys to his own credit, instead of handing them over to the Treasurer, until the case was irregular one, and susceptible of various construcions, as they deem it sufficient for his withdrawal from the field.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

News from Dr. Livingston—He Has Discovered the Source of the Nile—Lord Derby's Health Improving—The Spanish Insurrection Dying Out—Eugenie at Constantinople—Meeting of Opposition Deputies in Paris a Failure—Minister Sylvela's Reply to the Note of Gen. Sickles—He Urges the Release of Spanish Gunboats by the United States—General Review of the Policy of the French Empire by the "Siecle."

Dr. Livingstone Heard From.

BOMBAY, October 11.—Mr. Kirke has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated on the 8th of July, 1868, in which the Doctor informs him that he believes he has discovered the sources of the river Nile, at a point situated between ten and twelve degrees south. Dr. Livingstone was in good health at the time of writing to Mr. Kirke. Intelligence of a still later date to hand, from Zanzibar, states that the trade caravan had arrived there, and reported that Livingstone had reached Ujije, on the road to the coast, in safety.

BOMBAY, October 11, *via* LONDON, October 14.—Mr. Burke, in a dispatch to the Government here, says: A caravan has arrived at Zanzibar. It brings the welcome news that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Niyi, alive and well. He was on the way to the coast, the road to which was open and safe. Another caravan is expected here, which will bring later information of the Doctor's progress.

Lord Derby Improving.

LONDON, October 14.—Lord Derby is much better and continues to improve.

The Spanish Insurrection.

MADRID, October 14.—According to official reports, the insurrection has been reduced to a small group of insurgents who are doing their utmost to avoid the national troops.

MADRID, October 14.—Valencia still holds out against the troops. An official dispatch from that quarter states that the leaders of the insurgents have proposed to capitulate, but the authorities demand unconditional submission. The town of Bejar, forty-five miles south of Salamanca, has revolted, but the inhabitants are flying from the place. A detachment of troops has been sent there to restore order. Six thousand rebels have submitted to the Government in the province of Burgos, Barcelona and vicinity. The Republican leaders, Paul and Salvochea, abandoned by their followers, have fled to Gibraltar. It is stated that Prim, the Minister of War, is dangerously ill, while retiring through Andalusia. Seventy of his men were killed and the remainder dispersed.

A number of Republican journals published in the Provinces have been suppressed by the local authorities, for inciting insurrection. The deputies to the Cortes composing the Republican party have also withdrawn themselves from the chamber, and many of them are supposed to be concealed in the city or vicinity. There is a rumor that the government intends to arrest them immediately and to elect four Senators and ten members of the House, and six county officers by an average of 1,200 majority over the straight Republican ticket. The official returns will not materially change the above figures.

CHICAGO.

Admiral Farragut Not Expected to Live—The Political Trouble in Wisconsin—The Republican Majority in Iowa 35,000.

CHICAGO, October 14.—Admiral Farragut has had a dangerous relapse, and is now lying in a very critical condition. His physicians express the opinion that he will not survive the night.

A Madison dispatch says: "The State Republican Central Committee have issued an address in explanation of their course in regard to Mr. Spencer, the candidate for Secretary of State. While they acknowledge that Mr. Spencer was not guilty of any intentional wrong in placing certain moneys to his own credit, instead of handing them over to the Treasurer, still the act was an irregular one, and susceptible of various construcions, as they deem it sufficient for his withdrawal from the field.

A dispatch from Des Moines says: Returns thus far received indicate a Republican majority in this State than was anticipated. Nearly one-half the State has been heard from. It is now safe to fix the majority at over thirty-five thousand. The Legislature will stand—Senate, Republicans 29, Democrats 8; House, Republicans 85, Democrats 16.

FREDERICK, MD.

Enthusiastic Reception of President Grant.

FREDERICK, MD., October 14.—Large crowds received the President. Colonel W. P. Manley warmly welcomed him in a speech, and expressed the confidence of the attitude to preserve on this occasion. The President replied: "I have great pleasure in visiting for the first time the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the late rebellion, and which stood in no small degree for the maintenance of the whole Union. I expected to visit this city some years ago, but found myself unable to do so. But now that I have found so many friends, and been so gratified with what I have seen of your fair city, and enjoyed your hospitality, I hope at some future time to visit you again."

Three cheers for the President of the United States were heartily given. The President remained in the committee room and received the multitude, shaking hands as they severally passed before him.

President Grant and party witnessed the races at the fair ground to-day. They were provided with quarters at private residences, and during the evening received company. To-morrow morning the party leave for Gettysburg battlefield, and there take cars for Washington, returning to-morrow night.

LOUISVILLE.

National Commercial Convention.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Attendance Slim—Report of the Committee on Immigration—The Procession a Grand Affair.

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—The members of the Convention were tardy to-day, and many failed to reach the Opera House during the session, which began at 12:30. There was barely a quorum present when President Fillmore called the meeting to order, but a good many came in before the adjournment.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.

James W. Measley, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, submitted a report, which was adopted after some discussion. The following is a synopsis of the report. The report was prepared to be presented to the Louisville Convention by the Committee on Immigration raised by the Memphis Convention of May, 1869: The report says that the population of the whole country was, according to the first census in 1790, very nearly equally divided between the North and South. According to the census of 1860, the population of the two sections was, North 19,359,182; South, 12,048,149. This shows that of the immigrants and their descendants who had come into the country during the seventy years from 1790 to 1860, and were then living 7,321,033 more had settled in the North than in the South. According to estimates made, every immigrant who settles in the country adds $1,500 to the national wealth. But to be clearly within the limits, your committee will assume it to be $500 per head. The industrial capital of the North, over and above the South, from immigration alone, has thus been increased by this enormous sum. The North has outstripped the South in the struggle for mineral wealth. The object of your committee is to devise means which may enable the South to participate in the advantages of immigration.

Most of the evil in the Southern States since the war have adopted measures for the encouragement of foreign immigration. These measures have not been adopted with much success. The emigrating class of Europe is wholly unacquainted with the Southern States, and is from ignorance and in some sort misinformation greatly prejudiced against them. Ignorance must be dispelled and the prejudices removed. The ignorance and prejudices of the Southern States applies with equal force to all. This obstacle should be removed.

The Committee on Immigration also made an address to the people of the United States, which will appear before the Congressional committee to-morrow.

The deliberations of the Committee will extend over a month, and a report embodying the results of their investigations will be presented to Congress early in December. The Committee will probably recommend the removal by the American ship owners, and the employment of vessels placed under foreign flags during the war by American ship owners, and the encouragement of the law rendering it necessary that vessels bearing the American flag should have a majority of the load from their own American citizens.

THE PRESIDENCY OF BISHOPS

Of the Protestant Episcopal church this afternoon elected Rev. Henry Miles Pierce, D.D. Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and Indian territory.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Adverse Vote on the Railroad Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 14, 1869.

From the official vote polled to-day, it has been found that this county has gone about one hundred against the appropriation to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, thus defeating for the present the immediate completion of the line. The friends of parties are exerting themselves to raise the amount by private subscription, and thus hope to yet procure for this city its southern terminus.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Twenty-seventh Convention of the Pittsburgh Lutheran Synod.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 14, 1869.

The twenty-seventh convention of the Pittsburgh Lutheran Synod is now holding its session in this place. Rev. G. A. Wenzel was elected President, and Rev. S. Laird Missionary President. W.

CITY MATTERS.

WARD COUNCILS.—The Select Council for the Sixth Ward was organized by Erskinley Robert Wilson; Common Council from Fourteenth Ward Evan Jones, John Fleming, G. Schleiter.

RETURN JUDGES' MEETING.—The Return Judges of the several wards met at the Court House at ten o'clock this morning, and count up and ascertain the official vote.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. D. Hess, formerly of the Pittsburgh Opera House, but now of Chicago, and one of the managers of the Lucca Opera English Opera Troupe, arrived in the city yesterday on business connected with the latter company.

TRUE BILL.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill in the case of Wm. R. Ford against John W. Pittock and James Mills of the Pittsburgh Gazette. The case will probably be tried at the present term.

A PRESENT.—The priests of the Dioceses of Pittsburgh have presented the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec with a purse of several thousand dollars to defray the expenses to Rome and return. Bishop Domenec will take his departure for Europe on the 20th inst.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm was sounded from box 56, corner of Webster avenue and Arthur street, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon morning, occasioned by a fire in a shed in Moore's brick yard. The damage done was slight.

Death of the Oldest Native Resident.

We published a few days ago the death of Mr. Robert Thompson, who, we believe, was the oldest native born citizen west of the mountains. Mr. Thompson was born on Turtle creek, in this county, on the 4th of March, 1773, and at the time of his death was in his ninety-seventh year. He resided in this county his whole life, never having been from his home over a week at a time, and then only when business required. He married Miss Nancy Gilmore, in 1795, by whom he had thirty-four children, all of whom lived to the ages of seniority; he had seventy-four grand children, and over one hundred great grand children, and one great great grandchild. Mr. Thompson built one of the first grist mills in the county, many of his customers coming a distance that required three days to go to the mill. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, and died universally respected by all who knew him.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Gill-Tierney Murder—Trial of Gill—Testimony Adduced—A Plea of Guilty of Voluntary Manslaughter Entered.

Criminal Court—Judges Mellon and Stowell.

On the opening of this Court yesterday morning the first case taken up was that of the commonwealth vs. Edward Gill, indicted for the murder of Andrew Tierney. The crime was committed on the 28th of last August, in Snyder's saloon, on Penn street, near the point. A party of men, among whom were Gill and Tierney, were playing cards in the saloon mentioned, when a quarrel, arose between Andrew Tierney and Gill during which Tierney struck Gill a blow in the face, ejected from the saloon and it is related, struck Gill with a knife. Gill then went out after him, and the deceased was renewed on the sidewalk. Gill was seen to brandish a knife during the difficulty, and a few seconds afterwards Tierney said he had received a stab in the abdomen. Gill pulled a gapping wound in his abdomen. Gill fled from the scene of the affray, but was captured soon after and lodged in jail. Tierney died on the following day, and information for murder was entered against Gill. Below are the facts and circumstances of the case will be found in the evidence which follows.

The prisoner on being arraigned plead "not guilty," and the Court ordered the trial to be proceeded with. District Attorney Pearson and W. B. Cook, Esq., represented the Commonwealth, and Messrs. H. M. Gilson and John Coyle, Esqs., appeared for the defendant.

Nearly all of the morning session was spent in procuring a jury, almost every juror called having expressed an opinion in reference to the guilt or innocence

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1869.

THERE is a prospect that the Republicans will have the Ohio Legislature in both branches, which will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator. The election of HAYES, Governor, is placed beyond a doubt.

MR. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, the author of the Civil Service Bill, has been in Philadelphia, enlisting prominent citizens on behalf of the proposed reform, and he contemplates before the meeting of Congress visiting other cities to secure something like an organized movement in the preparation of petitions urging Civil Service Reform upon Congress. In Philadelphia a number of influential citizens have prepared a memorial to their representatives, which has been signed by the principal mercantile firms. The gentlemen whose names are put to the address remark that "no institutions less strong than our own could have endured so long this systematic maladministration and pervading corruption (in the civil service), and even our institutions cannot resist forever the disintegrating forces thus at work." A like pressure should be brought to bear by influential men in all Congressional districts upon their representatives.

IT is not generally known that female suffrage to a limited extent prevails in England, but such is the fact. A clause was added to a bill which passed the last Parliament, defining the municipal franchise, conferring the right to vote for town mayor, councilmen and other town and city officers upon women who possess the same qualifications as men. This law is now in operation, and under its provisions women are enrolled in the registered lists of voters. There are upwards of 2,000 women now on the voting list at Birmingham, and 8,000 at Manchester. The women seem to have shown considerable zeal in claiming the right to vote, by registering their names. No election has yet been held under the new law, but some will soon take place, and we shall then have an opportunity of testing by actual experience the value of the objections to female suffrage. And it is worth remembering, too, that the exciting cries in an American city is peace and quietness compared with the riots, rowdyism and drunkenness in English boroughs and cities upon the occasion of municipal elections.

A QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

The Mormon question will come directly before Congress at the next session, in the application of Utah for admission into the Union. It has been blinked and evaded a good while—quite too long for the credit of the country, and we hope that Congress will have no hesitation in applying to the Mormons the same rules rigidly enforced against the people of every other part of the country. Polygamy is or is not a vice and crime. If it is, it is equally so in Pennsylvania. If it is not, and is to be allowed in Utah, why not in Pennsylvania and every part of the country, should there be any, where the people have an idea they would like to practice it? BRIGHAM YOUNG and his followers openly defy the federal laws not in this respect only. That bold, able leader insultingly sets himself up as superior to the Government, acknowledging its authority only when it suits his purpose. For a long time, if such is not the case now, a good loyal citizen's life was not safe within the circle of his despotism; and in some respects there is as much need for asserting the Federal authority over the Mormons as the Indians, whose moral influence is no worse. It is such a people that will soon ask permission, licensed to practice their great vice, to come into the Union on an equality with the States. We are glad they are going to ask, for it will determine a question which has too long been left undetermined.

GENTLEMAN GEORGE AND THE ELEGANT HOFFMAN.

If the result of the election in Pennsylvania has swept into oblivion the absurd Presidential plotting in the interest of ASA PACKER, Ohio has done her share in the same good work by clipping the wings of Gentleman GEORGE and pulverizing his greenback folly into such minute atoms that we question if it will ever be heard of again.

The Ohio election possessed a peculiar significance for the two astute gentlemen who respectively champion Eastern and Western Democracy—those who pin their faith to greenbacks and the others who put their trust and money in Five-Twenties. It was not in the first programme of the campaign that Mr. PENDLETON should run for Governor. He was to remain in dignified retirement, available for the chances of 1872, but the declination of ROSECRANS forced him on the ticket, else it would have been headed by a friend of HOFFMAN's. Even the nomination of ROSECRANS was to prevent this contingency, so disastrous to the Presidential ambition of Young Greenbacks. The HOFFMAN game in Ohio was exploded by putting PENDLETON at the head of the forlorn hope; but in its turn the PENDLETON game has come to grief through the action of the people. The whole fabric, with the White House as the cap-sheaf of the fanciful structure, has tumbled to fragments, and Gentleman GEORGE lies buried in the queerest mess of ruins that has ever yet engulphed ambitious politician. He accepted the chances and the issue, as between himself and HOFFMAN, when he became a candidate for Governor. Success would have made him the elect of the Democracy of the West and South. Defeat was sure political death. Defeat has come, and Gentleman GEORGE and his patent printing press debt-extinguisher are both dead as salted codfish. None so poor as to do him reverence. The best thing he can do is to set up for a sage, and take to writing essays on the old, old story of the might have been of this unlucky world.

We hail HOFFMAN, the elegant and fastidious, as the coming man—and if his party carries his own State next month, as it is very likely to do, by hook or by crook, there will be none to dispute his leadership. Whatever 1872 holds out is his by right of conquest. No defeats embarrass his leadership as yet; they are all in the future. He is a success and PENDLETON a failure—a failure so absolute as to be beyond all hope of resurrection.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Though a few, no doubt, still look at the Cuban question from a Filibuster point of view, good citizens everywhere believe that it ought to be settled in accordance with the principles of international law. But the confidence with which these principles are appealed to by those who take diametrically opposite views of the subject, clearly shows that the so-called science of international law is rather an airy edifice. It is true, however, that our position towards the question has been complicated by the circumstances of the case. Were the Bourbons still reigning in Spain, perhaps no one could doubt as to their rights in Cuba. But some reason as follows: Cuba was a colony in the possession of the Spanish crown, to which the Cubans owed their allegiance. By conquest (of the people) the Spanish monarchy was overthrown, and thus the Cubans were released from all the obligations by which they were bound to it. The insurrection destroyed the legitimate Government as effectually and in the same manner as though it had fallen under the power of a foreign conqueror. Cuba thus relieved from the duty of obedience to the Spanish monarchy, was at perfect liberty either to stand by the fallen dynasty, or give in its adhesion to the new Government, or to set up a Government for itself. The latter course it did nothing which it had not a full right to do—and therefore the new Government in Spain can possess no control over the island in mere virtue of its violent succession to the rule of the Queen. Only by conquest can it acquire any right there. Should it succeed in bringing the Cubans into subjection, its domination would rest purely in the right of the stronger, and in no sense upon any hereditary or transmitted claim.

The first writer in a New York journal to present this argument or this view of the subject, seemed to think that he had made a discovery of considerable importance; in fact, a discovery which ought to be regarded as settling the Cuban question. Spain having no other warrant than any other nation would have for intervening in the affairs of Cuba, why should the United States quietly look on and see their beautiful neighbor maltreated? In so clear a case, our Government ought at once to say, Hands off! and step over and take care of her.

The argument, however, is perhaps not so forcible as it seems. Certainly it fails to relieve the question of all difficulties. Several considerations may be presented against its validity. It is not true that the late Revolution overthrew the Spanish monarchy. Cuba was the possession of the monarchy and not of the dynasty, the unhappy Bourbon family. This Dynasty was overthrown, this family driven from the country. If it be objected that the Spanish monarchy acquired its possession in Cuba by conquest in the first place—we admit the fact. Spain took the island from the nine independent caciques who governed it, and has held it ever since, by the same right by which we hold the territory on which we live. This right we are bound to respect, and it is in the Spanish monarchy we must recognize the right as existing. To this monarchy also—and not to one family or another who happen to administer it,—the Cubans owe their allegiance. They rebel at their peril. As spectators of the conflict we may sympathize with the insurgents and desire their success, and when resistance shall have gained a certain headway we may recognize their independence, but while Spain continues to be under a monarchical government no internal change of administration can dissolve the connection between her and her colonies. Were a Republic established in Spain the whole subject might assume a different aspect.

This view is in perfect accordance with those principles of international law and comity upon which our Government has always acted.

CHARLES DICKENS A DEMOCRAT.

When Mr. DICKENS was last in this country every one remembers how widely extended and eager was the curiosity to see him. It would appear, however, that this curiosity, vehement as it may have been, was under more restraint, or at least better regulated than when he came among us for the first time, some score or more years ago. In works suggested by his American tour, the great novelist was at pains to show with how comprehensive a spirit of inquiry he was everywhere pursued; how no details as to his attire, his hair, or his physiognomy, were too minute to escape the investigation of his Yankee admirers. If we rightly remember his religious opinions were a matter of interest to a considerable number; his politics were a concern to all. The truth of this statement is easily gathered from "Martin Chuzzlewit," if it is not directly stated in the "American Notes."

This *furore* of curiosity, and especially the obtrusive way in which it was exhibited, appeared to the satirist ridiculous, and he very elaborately said so, in two or three books. During his second sojourn among us, there was less to offend him, or the tolerance which comes with age, caused him to regard us with more indulgence. Perhaps, after all, "Martin Chuzzlewit," was quite as flattering to Americans of the last generation, as the palinodial testimonial which Mr. DICKENS published on his second return, seems to be to us.

We have been led into this strain of remark by the reference to the great writer in the foreign telegrams of a few days ago. He was said to have made a speech, in which he declared that "his faith in the people governing was infinitesimal, while his faith in the people governed was infinite." The sentence as it stands is ambiguous, but in the light of the author's published writings, we need not doubt as to its meaning. It is a statement of his political faith as a Democrat, expressed, however, in a way to indicate at once something more and something less than enters into the creed of ordinary politicians of the liberal school.

DICKENS is by birth one of the people in the sense in which the term is used over there, and in all his works, we suppose, there is not a sentence inconsistent with fidelity to their interests, as he understands them. The direct tendency of his writings has uniformly been to make the people, the lowest and least enlightened of them, intelligible and interesting to the classes above them, and also to inspire respect for and sympathy with them.

Nor can any one who has taken note of the progress of English opinion during the last thirty years, fail to recognize the rapid though gradual development among them, of humanitarian feeling. In the promotion of this development much influence must be conceded to the writings of CHARLES DICKENS. In this direction they have been to the English more than the poems of ROBERT BURNS have been to "the canny people" north of the Tweed. Were Mr. DICKENS questioned as to his political opinions, he would, probably deny with emphasis any sympathy with Democracy, and yet we are quite sure that Democracy is the legitimate and natural outcome of his literary activity. Whether this be true or not, we may confidently ascribe to him a large share in the reform which has established Ragged Schools and other institutions of a similar kind among the most degraded population of the country. His influence has been felt in quarters where, perhaps, its operation would be denied with some scorn.

One circumstance worthy of notice in DICKENS's writings is the extent to which the existence of the aristocracy is *ignored*. We do not remember to have ever seen the fact referred to except in the proceedings of a meeting in his honor at Liverpool, a few weeks ago, when a somewhat celebrated literary lord complained that members of his caste had no place in Mr. DICKENS's writings except as objects of satire: a criticism to which the author returned a satirical reply.

As a matter of personal interest, it may also be known to our readers that the great novelist has always exemplified in his life this feature of his writings. When invited with other amateur actors to perform before Her Majesty, he peremptorily declined on the ground that self respect would not let him appear as an actor where he could not be received as a gentleman. In a word, we suppose Mr. DICKENS to be "democratic in his feelings," as we phrase the idea in this country, and that to the popular recognition of this fact as shown in his works, must be ascribed the enthusiasm with which he has always been regarded in this country.

ELECTION NOTES.

The regular Republican ticket in Huntingdon county, for county offices, was defeated on Tuesday by the Democrats and bolting Republicans. Instead of having nine hundred majority in the county, Geary will have but about five hundred. Swoope and McCoy, the Republican Assembly candidates, are probably defeated in the district by McAteer and Rohrer, Democrats. The Republican "ring," it is alleged, were defeated in the nominations, and they in turn, it is said, defeated the party by coalescing with the Democracy.

Notwithstanding the excellent working of the registry law almost everywhere throughout the State, there were instances in which it was entirely ignored. In the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, "Billy" McMullin voted his regulars as usual, but a number of the latter fought shy of the Alderman's persuasive ways, and having a wholesome fear of the law kept out of his reach, so that the Democracy lost over three hundred votes. In Luzerne county the new law worked well, and some eight hundred coffee colored naturalization papers were not produced.

When the Republicans of Lancaster nominated Capt. Wm. A. Atlee for Mayor, the Democracy of that city termed his nomination "a huge joke," so confident were they of their invincibility. Captain Atlee made a careful canvass of the city, and claimed he would be elected by ten majority. When the votes were counted on Tuesday evening, Captain Atlee had a majority over Mayor Sanderson of twenty-three. His will be the first Republican administration in eleven years. One hundred years ago, Captain Atlee's great grandfather was elected Burgess of the borough of Lancaster. That the Republicans of Lancaster are jubilant over the result, may be inferred from the following from the *Express*:

> Sound the loud timbrel o'er "Egypt's dark sea,"
> For Lancaster city has chosen Atlee.

While the Democracy of Altoona gave Packer one hundred and fifty-one majority, and Mayor Potts twenty-seven majority, they lost the City Council, Treasurer and other minor offices.

The Beaver *Argus* says that it is probable Graebing, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff of that county by sixty majority over Sergeant Arthur Shields, who was a brave soldier during the late war. The defeat is chargeable to "bargain and sale" between candidates and their friends.

A CONSIDERABLE is said about bolting. No doubt a good deal of it has been done. There are two kinds of bolting. One kind is done openly and above board, without fear or favor, and generally has the merit of honesty. The other is in the underhand way—partaking of the nature of a conspiracy—volunteering to assist the enemy for motives to which honesty is a stranger. To say the very least, those guilty of the latter should have little to say about those who have done no worse than pursue the forms of course.

CLERICAL WIFE MURDER.

Some of the Dangers of Life Insurance.

Rev. Isaac B. Smith, of Turner Junction, Kane county, Illinois, will be put upon his trial in a few days for the murder of his wife. The case is one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this country. Mr. Smith has been ten years in the ministry, five of which were spent in New England. Since last November he has preached at Turner Junction on a salary of eight hundred dollars a year, and had just previously preached at Algonquin on a salary of four hundred dollars. Yet, out of these slim resources, he had undertaken to maintain an insurance on his own life for $10,000, and on that of his wife for $9,000, and to build a house worth $6,000, borrowing and paying the interest on the entire cost. The interest on the cost of his house was $600, and the premiums necessary to maintain his policy of insurance several hundred dollars more. Except in the contingency of his wife's unexpected death, the reverend gentleman had provided for an expenditure in interest and premiums on his life insurance, which would be several hundred dollars in excess of his salary, to say nothing of his expenses of supporting and clothing himself, wife, and two children. On the other hand, the timely death of Mrs. Smith not only pays for his house in full, but leaves him $9,000 yet which to furnish it. Of the circumstances under which Mrs. Smith came to her death, and thus relieved her husband of his financial embarrassments, the Chicago *Tribune* has the annexed account:

> In the early part of June last, Mr. Smith, with his wife, drove in a buggy to a ministers' meeting at Elgin. During the evening they met set out together in a like manner to go to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Benton, about two miles out of Elgin. At half past nine that evening, Mr. Smith arrived at Mr. Benton's house alone, much excited, asking if his wife had arrived, and saying that they had been overturned in a stream and thrown out, and as he had not been able to find his wife afterward, he thought she might have come on, and reached the house before him. He followed up with several inconsistencies, as that he drove his horse into the stream to drink, though there was water at the stable he had just left, and also to that to which he was going; that his horse was so headstrong he could not keep him from going into the water and that the water looked so good he drove in; that the horse had dragged him under the water and across the stream twice, the wheel passing over him and the horse stamping him underfoot, but that these injuries left no marks whatever on his person; and that he could not find Mrs. Smith, though those who returned to the scene of the accident or murder found her lying in the water within twelve feet of the buggy, and the horse quietly standing in the middle of the stream, the buggy being turned up and resting on two wheels. The most singular discrepancy of all is that Mrs. Smith could have drowned without violence, in water only seventeen inches deep, and without her husband even knowing whether she was hurt or not. Mr. Smith concealed from his friends that there was any insurance whatever on her life until they learned otherwise of a policy of $5,000, which was paid by the Northwestern life to Mr. Smith, and then, when asked by a lady of his congregation whether there was either insurance, denied it point blank, lest, as he says, it should make talk. Immediately upon her death, and before her burial, he gave orders for resuming the work on his house, which had been suspended for want of funds, and immediately after her burial, he arranged a pleasant tea party, which was given to himself by the ladies of his congregation. Most of the facts of the case were shortly after published in a Chicago paper, whereupon Mr. Smith expressed great indignation, and threatened a libel suit; but no such suit has been brought. He also circulated among his congregation, for their signatures, a paper certifying their belief in his innocence, which several signed, never having heard the facts relative to the insurance on her life, or Mr. Smith's pecuniary embarrassments. Mr. Smith is a passably good featured man, of clerical and orthodox appearance, who looks his profession well, though with a cast of hardness or severity in his countenance. Immediately upon the finding of the indictment Mr. Smith surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

THE recent frightful tragedy near Paris, and the genius and enterprise displayed by the press of that city, in bringing forth every phase and circumstance connected with the monstrous crime, has attracted a great deal of attention in Europe. But in this particular case the Paris journals did something more than detail the most minute incidents of the murders. They forestalled the too slow action of justice, and have formed themselves into, examining magistrates of public opinion. The Parisian reporters enlarged their functions into those of detectives, and as they were men of observation and intelligence, the mysteries of the crime were gradually brought to the link by link. All this while the secret police were groping in the dark. To be sure this is nothing novel in the United States, for a great crime is rarely committed in this country but the press is instrumental in developing its hidden mysteries and bringing the perpetrators to justice, or at all events within the jurisdiction of the Courts. In Paris, however, the activity of the journals was a novelty, and has elicited some striking comments from the most prominent papers on the modern system of newspaper reporting, which is nothing more or less than photographing the events of the day with strict impartiality and unrelenting scrutiny and skill. The annexed extract from the Paris *Debats* is noteworthy in this connection:

> In the Crimean campaign, for example, was it not a correspondence of the London *Times* which began disclosing with pitiless frankness *the vices of a superannuated organization*, and resulted in the reform of the English army? Finally, those hideous pictures of the field of battle—left in the shade by official reports—those sketches of war as it is, have they not excited the public sentiment against that abhominable murder, and contributed more efficaciously to render war unpopular than all the speeches of philanthropists and all the declamations of the Congress of Peace? Well, does not this publicity exercise equally in the domain of justice, present analogous advantages? Far from hindering, it aids it to reach justice. When the press abstained, by a mistaken and excessive discretion, from bringing to the knowledge of the public indications of a nature to lead to the traces of the authors of a crime, the act very numerous staff of repressive justice had to accomplish the difficult task alone, with the assistance of its secret agents. The population, from which care is taken to conceal the information which would aid in the discovery of the culprits, had no means of efficiently assisting in the investigations of justice. The public was then only a passive spectator of the search after criminals. The liberty conferred upon the press has completely changed that state of things. Now, the public, informed of the particulars of the crime day by day and hour by hour, of the slightest circumstances concerning it, comes in the repression of which every one is interested, it transforms the people into an auxiliary of justice. At the same time it stimulates the zeal of all the functionaries and all the agents charged to protect person and property; it interests their honor and reputation in the success of the pursuit of criminals, and if the research remains fruitless it calls public attention to the insufficiency of the apparatus for repression and the necessity for improving the existing institutions.

THE "political status" and views of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who has just returned to become a citizen of Mississippi, are stated by the Boston *Post* correspondent as follows: "He studiously avoided all discussion of the present political situation, and contented himself when referring to it by expressing a hope that the 'Liberal Conservative Republicans, of the South and the Democrats in the North would succeed in the pending campaign. Referring to party names, he is reported to have said that the Democrats of the North represent what is left of the principle of self-government, while the Republicans of the South represent all that is left of the same principle to the people of that section. It is, therefore, evident that Mr. Davis is of the opinion that Northern Democracy and Southern Conservative Republicanism are one and the same thing, so far as the difference of circumstances of the two localities will allow it. Finally, his friends report him to be in favor of the election of Judge Dent as Governor of Mississippi."

IT is not particularly pleasant to sit as a juror in an Irish court, engaged in settling disputes between landlord and tenant. A jury at Galway, on the 30th of September, couldn't agree, and one of the jurors who stood out against his popular sentiments was mobbed (we quote the *Irish Times*) by a mob on his way home from court. He took refuge in the barracks, and one of the stones thrown at him struck the sentry. The judges, on leaving the court in the carriage for their lodgings, were also assailed, notwithstanding the escort that accompanied them. There was loud hooting, stones were thrown, and one of the carriage windows was broken. The police charged with fixed bayonets, and dispersed the mob.

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in a case from Nevada, has decided that no one of the States can impose a tax upon those who are obliged to pass through its territory on their way to the national capital. The reasoning of the court applies to every device by which such a charge may be sought to be imposed upon the traveler; and it may now be regarded as the settled law of the land that it is not competent for any State to take to itself any profit of those fares which a common carrier is authorized to charge for conveying passengers through its limits. This decision will be likely to affect railroad fares in New Jersey and Maryland.

IT is amusing to see the great dailies in New York, on Wednesday morning, complaining about the non-receipt of election news from Indiana, and speculating as to the result. The *Herald*, for instance, says: "We conjecture that Indiana, which was carried by only a thousand majority for the Republicans October last on a very full vote, has probably gone Democratic this year by default." The truth happens to be that there was no election whatever in Indiana this fall—not even for township officers.

THE New York *Herald* nominates Father Hyacinthe for the next Pope. The idea certainly is not a bad one. What the Church of Rome needs is a little progressiveness, and this the reverend gent possesses to the undisguised extent. He is moreover a man of piety as well as zeal, and will, as the acknowledged head of the Church, make rapid strides to something of its former power. The *Herald's* candidate fairly on the track must run well—among outsiders at least.

LOPEZ having been beaten finally, the allies are beginning to count the cost of the war. In Buenos Ayres it is given as follows: Brazil, 556,250,000 and 168,000; Argentine Republic, 69,360,000 and 18,720 men—making a total of 666,888,000 and 189,840 men. That these figures are not exaggerated one would feel inclined to doubt, though they cannot be far from the truth.

THE leading property holders in Washington have become alarmed at the prospect of the removal of the Capital, and have prepared a memorial on the subject, designed to counteract the movement. The argument is that the seat of Government was permanently located there, and the removal would be a deep injury to all who have invested their money.

WADE ON GRANT.

The Wonderful Success of the Administration.

Ex-Senator Wade addressed a large Republican meeting in Akron, Ohio, on Saturday night. In the course of his speech he said:

> "Mr. Pendleton says you are ground down with the debt, and oppressed so that you can hardly breathe. But every dollar of the debt must be paid, though you are to be relieved from taxation. How, brother Pendleton, can you relieve the people from taxation, and yet pay off the debt? If you can tell us that, God knows I will be with you. I don't see how it can be done; but I do say, to dishonor that debt, and thus wrong those who lent their credit to the Government in the time of its greatest necessity, would be one of the most shameful acts men could do. Why, sirs, fifteen years will wipe out every dollar of this great debt, if other administrations do as well as the Administration of General Grant has done so far. I believe that, under God, the Administration is performing its duties with an honesty of purpose, and a determination to do the right, to save every dollar that can be saved, and apply it to the liquidation of the debt; and that is my idea of financiering. It is a kind of homely way; but I know of none better, and General Grant's administration has entirely upon it with triumphant success, and ought to be sustained. I admit that I would like to have voted for a tried statesman when I voted for him. I did not know how firmly he held the great principles of the Republican party; but in that one part with my life quicker than I would part with those principles to-day. I have never swerved one single inch from them, and never will. I feared General Grant might not hold to those principles as firmly and solely as I did, because he had occupied no position which had called upon him to express them, and I would have chosen a man if I could have had my own way, who had been tried for five, and to whom we knew there was no shrinkage. But, Sirs, General Grant has been tried. You see his dealings with the South; you see his appointments in the agents of the Government, and you find from all of the glorious things you and I would want to put in. We know, now, his heart is steeped in the great Republican doctrines. I am glad to ascertain this fact beyond a doubt."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The material growth of the South during the last four years is strikingly shown by the editorials in some of the Southern papers. The official figures at the Department estimate that the cotton crop of the Southern States this year will be worth $240,000,000, while the total value of the exports of the South is set down at $528,500,000. At this rate the value of Southern products is about $21 32 per head for the entire Southern population. These figures show that the South is even now the richest section of the country.

The report that the affairs of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad have been compromised, is denied.

Nine millions per annum has been the rate of the earnings of the Pacific Railroad since its opening; and of this over three millions are profit, which will give a handsome revenue above the interest on its debts and subsidies.

During the high water at Palmer, Mass., on Monday, a striking instance of the instinct of self-preservation was manifested in the attempt of a meadow mole to save his life by perching upon the back of a large frog, who had taken refuge upon the top of a nearly submerged fence post.

An afflicted mother says: "A few days ago my little boy, five years old, was confined to the house in consequence of bad weather. As is usual in such cases, he was extremely troublesome and fidgetty, and in consequence, received a number of scoldings in the course of the morning. At last he looked up at me, with a face full of indignation, and exclaimed, 'Mother, if all the ladies in the world were one bear, and that bear had a sore head, it wouldn't be any crosser than you are.'"

The late English Ordnance Survey of the great pyramid of Egypt has dispelled the extravagant nonsense which has been written about the divine origin of weights and measures. The average length of the four sides of the pyramid's great base was 9,120 inches, which is exactly equal to 500 Egyptian cubits. This round number Cheops hit upon without knowing or caring about the earth's dimensions.

PERSONAL.

Ex-President Fillmore, President of the Louisville Convention, is described by a Louisville paper as "rather tall and of a handsome and portly figure. His head is massive, and his smooth, fleshy, good humored face, his bright, unfaded eye, and his general *physique* show him to be one of the best preserved of our statesmen. His hair is white as driven snow, and his handsome and venerable appearance is remarked by every one. He wears a plain, black suit, with light kid gloves. His air is that of a polished gentleman, and he is a man who probably never left an unfavorable impression upon the mind of any one."

George W. Blunt, a well known Republican politician, of New City, has put out a card, saying he will not vote for Horace Greeley as Comptroller for these several reasons: First. He has not enough of common sense. Second. He has not the necessary firmness for the place. Third. He has used his newspaper in telling falsehoods, which he never can recall nor atones for. Mr. Greeley has bitter enemies, as well as fast friends.

A correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* tells the following story: During the cotton famine Mr. Bright was severely censured for not contributing to the relief fund, and his niggardliness was contrasted with the munificent gift of £10,000 made by Lord Derby. All that time Mr. Bright was keeping on his workmen on three-quarters' time wages, and was sinking thousands upon thousands, week after week, year after year, until by the time he came to an end he had paid away a total sum, compared with which Lord Derby's gift was a mere *bagatelle*. During all this time, while he was seeing the savings of a lifetime disappear, he said nothing to all the taunts that were uttered against him. At last Mr. Garth, a lawyer, who was then a candidate for Guilford, made a charge against Mr. Bright so sweeping and so false that a gentleman from Birmingham was bound to take notice of it, and to correct his calumny, but in no very mild language. Even then he did not refer to what he had done for the cotton trade, but was accused of oppressing. But a friend, unknown, I believe, to him, went to Lord Derby, and before him all the facts were laid. If he thought the organs of the Conservative party ought to continue their attack upon Mr. Bright, "Good God! and he said nothing!" was Lord Derby's reply. Thenceforth the attacks ceased.

When Eugenie started on her way to Constantinople, she wore a brown traveling costume, with a hat of the same color, and was accompanied by the Emperor and the Prince to the station constructed in the private park. The Empress entered the railway carriage and the Prince stepped in after her and remained until the last moment, when the Emperor, who had been standing outside, called out, "Now Louis, say good-bye to your mother, and come down." A minute later the imperial train had sped on its way.

In his new lecture Senator Sumner contends that the notion of caste is repugnant, first, to the idea of a Republic, and second, to nature itself. He seeks to refute the arguments used in defense of this system of distinction, first, from the Word of God, and secondly, from the teachings of science.

A Canada paper reports that since Prince Alfred landed at Halifax he has received and replied to 150 addresses, attended 105 public dinners and 20 balls, danced with 340 partners, received 1,700 bouquets, shaken 15,000 hands, shot 150 head of game, given 60 presents, traveled 4,500 miles, been elected an Indian chief, and has heard 2,000,000 "God bless him."

The following table shows the number of years each President lived after the expiration of his Presidential term, taking no account of odd months:

George Washington	3 years.
John Adams	25 years.
Thomas Jefferson	17 years.
James Madison	19 years.
James Monroe	8 years.
J. Q. Adams	19 years.
Andrew Jackson	8 years.
Martin Van Buren	12 years.
W. H. Harrison	Died in office.
James K. Polk	3 months after expiration of office.
Gen. Z. Taylor	Died in office.
Franklin Pierce	12 years.
James Buchanan	7 years.
Abraham Lincoln	Died in office.

A half starved curate of the English Church gets irritated at the complaints which fill the papers about the wretched salaries of merchants' and bankers' clerks, and writes to the *Times*: "Nepotism, political influence, or purchase, are our only passports to anything higher than the most meager incumbencies. While it adds something to our disappointment to see lads put over our heads into the good livings, let the clerks remember that there are hundreds of men, in many respects their superiors, who yet have lower pay and poorer prospects than themselves."

Punch represents Gladstone as addressing King Canute thus: "Ah! I've managed to command the Seas; it's the management of the land question that's bothering me."

MRS. Carter, a negress, aged seventy-six years, died in Des Moines, Iowa, on the 29th ult. The mother of this aged woman, who was one hundred and twelve years old last July, was present and witnessed the death of her daughter. This remarkable old female was born in the eastern part of Virginia, and was a slave until her 75th year.

When Victor Hugo finished his great speech at the Peace Congress of Lausanne, he was met by an old Frenchman who begged the permission to embrace him. "Why should I allow you to do so, Monsieur?" asked the exile of Guernsey, rather haughtily. "Monsieur Hugo," replied the old man, "I was transported to Cayenne, in 1858, for having sold a few copies of your pamphlet, 'Napoleon le Petit.'" Hugo immediately opened his arms to him, embraced him, and then presented him with a thousand franc note.

The Baltimore *Sun* says Jeff. Davis returns in greatly improved health, but seemed much pained to hear of the death of ex-President Pierce, in whose cabinet he held the portfolio of war.

The Lawrence *Republican Journal* says it is rumored that charges of a most serious nature are to be preferred against Senator Pomeroy when the Senate convenes again. First that the Senator used improper means to secure his re-election, and, second, that he has prostituted his position to purposes of personal profit.

THE American contractor, Col. J. E. Gowen, has been wonderfully successful in raising the Russian vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol during the Crimean war, to prevent their capture by the allies. The number sunk was seventy-eight, of which the Colonel has raised twenty-seven in a serviceable condition. Some of these were large line-of-battle ships and very heavy, the Vladimir weighing 5,000 tons. Most of the wooden vessels were so damaged by the boring of the little teredo as to be worthless; but all the iron craft were in complete reservation, and one of them, the Ebooros, is now the yacht of the Emperors of Russia. When it is stated that the ships were sunk in sixty feet of water, and imbedded in from nineteen to twenty-three feet of mud, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking.

THE University Press, Boston, has just received the first pages of Mrs. Stowe's manuscript of her defense in the Byron controversy. The article will be published as a supplement to the December *Atlantic*, its extreme length making it necessary to do so, as a good portion of the periodical for that month is already in type.

Two more deaths are reported from wounds received at the Indianapolis explosion. This makes twenty-four deaths in all, besides three pieces of as many bodies in possession of the Coroner, which have not been identified.

PRAYING AGAINST A STORM.

An Interesting Incident.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* relates that at Ramsgate on the twelfth of September the wind, already high, became more like a tropical hurricane than an ordinary storm, and, according to the custom observed there in bad weather, the Ave Maria Stella was sung at benediction by the Catholic choir in the monastery for all who might be in danger at sea. At the same time that the voices of the monks in choir ascended to heaven, the voices of two priests and fourteen nuns were being raised in prayer from the midst of the angry waves, in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the violence of the storm. The fervent prayer arose from a large Dutch bark, a few days out of Rotterdam, laden with merchandise, and bound for the island of Java, with twenty-five passengers on board, among whom were three religieuses of the Society of Jesus, four Ursulines, and ten Sisters of Mercy. For forty-eight long, anxious hours did they remain in prayer, without losing perfectly calm and resigned in danger of momentary destruction. The Captain had lost his reckoning; they were driving helplessly before the wind, and when, after the long night had passed, the dawn appeared they and they thought to have found themselves off the coast of France, they discovered themselves to be close to the Goodwin Sands, with the white cliffs of Ramsgate just visible in the distance. A few hundred yards ahead another ship, in danger like themselves, was seen to strike on a sandbank and disappear, their own vessel, however, cleared the sandsin safety, and a few hours after was brought, without the loss of a single life, into Ramsgate harbor, where the ship-wrecked pilgrims were hospitably entertained by the Benedictine monastery; and the same voices that had been raised in supplication under such different circumstances and unknown to each other, now united in grateful unison in chanting the "Te Deum" in thanksgiving for the delivery.

A Lady's Maid's True Story of Lady Byron.

The latest witness against Mrs. Stowe is a Mrs. Minns, now living at Yarrow-on-Tyne, and whose statement is published in the Newcastle *Chronicle*. For ten years she was this Milbanke's lady's maid, and was "the close confidante of her mistress." She declares it impossible that "her former old mistress ever communicated to Mrs. Stowe the odious revelations which that lady has turned to such a profitable account;" and among a host of other reasons which she assigns for this belief are the following: Lady Byron often spoke to her of Mrs. Leigh, "but always in terms of the deepest affection, often designating her as her best friend." Mrs. Minns was present at the wedding, which did not take place in any church, as Mrs. Stowe has it, "but was performed by special license in the drawing room of Seaham Hall;" she preceded Lord and Lady Byron to pay her respects on their reception at Kirkaby Hall, and saw them alight from the carriage during the journey, according to Mrs. Stowe, the bridegroom made a hideous confession to the bride, which produced an awful effect upon her, and Lady Byron "was buoyant and cheerful as a bride should be, and kindly and gracious responded to the greetings of welcome which poured upon her from the pretty numerous group of servants and tenants of the Milbanke family, who had assembled about the entrance to the mansion."

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The Daily Commercial.

DEBILITY IN CHILDREN.

Mischiefs of Overtaxing Children in School—Disease and Death.

At the recent meeting of the Wisconsin State Medical Society a paper was read by Dr. Waterhouse, of Portage City, on the subject of Debility in Children, especially with reference to the evils of overtaxing children in our schools the facts and suggestions of which were deemed so valuable that a resolution was adopted requesting its general publication by the press, for which purpose it has been revised by the author. We copy a few passages:

"In our common schools of the present day—everywhere, but more especially in cities and the larger villages, where the best teachers are sought and generally obtained—every inducement, every incentive that can be devised and brought to bear to stimulate and encourage study is faithfully and persistently applied. The consequence is that many of our brightest and best children of from six to ten years of age are performing more study, more mental labor, than most of the business men, or more than their teachers, I am aware that many children are sluggish in temperament, and will bear and seem to require great urging to get them to learn; yet, with many of this class, it is their rapid growth that takes away their energy, and even ability to study; and, consequently, you must fail to get them to learn much until they cease to grow so rapidly; or, if you succeed in getting study out of them, you induce anæmia. What else can you expect? You cannot get more from the blood than there is in it; and since the blood must supply nourishment to the brain and the body and all its organs, for their growth, besides repairing the waste of all their exertions, it follows that, whenever you tax that duid beyond its income, anæmia is the result.

"For the purpose of illustrating this matter more perfectly than I could otherwise do, I describe the case of a bright, intelligent girl of about twelve years of age, of good form and of previous good health, who began early in January last to decline in health and strength. She had cold feet and hands, weak pulse, universal paleness of the skin; the lips and tongue were absolutely white, and dizziness on rising from a recumbent posture, swelling of the feet in the after part of the day, the effect of gravitation. The blood vessels, being too weak to carry the blood upward, or even support, for any length of time, the column of watery blood in the upright posture, it naturally gravitates away from the head to the feet. She had constipation, palpitation of the heart upon slight exertion, and general muscular prostration. Upon questioning the parents as to the history of the case, it appeared that she had been attending school from the beginning of the winter term, had studied hard, and learned well, in all the branches usually taught in the city High School, and showing good qualities in music, she had pressed forward rapidly in that; and, in addition, she was a good reader, and had been in the habit of reading after her lessons in music and other wise books and papers *ad libitum*. After a careful scrutiny of the case, and finding no local disease, nor other rational cause for the anæmia, I came to the conclusion that it was from overtaxing the brain. She was accordingly taken from school, and her music and reading considerably restricted. Gave her preparations of iron; and she rapidly improved and finally recovered.

"Another girl of about ten years of age, a sprightly, brilliant, and of high-wrought, nervous temperament, of good form and of previous good health began about two years ago to have convulsions or epileptiform spasms. The child was attending school and learning fast. Indeed, excelling most of the other children of her age. On examination there appeared indigestion and moderate anæmia, with functional torpidity of the liver and bowels. The convulsions were controlled by chloroform, oil of turpentine, oil of amber, &c., and the child taken from school, and no further trouble occurred until the next session of school, when indigestion came on and she again had convulsions, which were contracted as before; but, owing to the eccentrics of the child, she was allowed to continue in school; and, notwithstanding the most careful regulation of diet and the administration of tonics, the convulsions continued from week to week until she was removed from school, and her study and reading restricted, when the convulsions ceased; and since that time at each recurring term of school the child has been allowed to attempt to study, and at each time had a return of indigestion and convulsions.

"Another, of about twelve years of age, of lively, nervous temperament, rather tall and of delicate frame and constitution, became during each school term more or less anæmia; had indigestion, with all its usual concomitants; and in addition, developed chorea (St. Vitus Dance). This child, on being taken from school and treated to preparations of bismuth and iron, recovered well.

"And thus this list might be extended indefinitely, and include persons of all ages; and though I believe it is not as frequent in males as females, yet it is very often seen in boys, and not unfrequently in ministers and other professional men addicted to hard study. It is not pretended that all children who go to school, nor even a majority, are thus taxed beyond their capacity; but I am confident there are more of such cases among us—especially among the most promising form—than people are generally aware of. Anæmia of the brain, itself, is believed to be far the most frequent cause of the convulsions of children and of others; and considering the effect of gravity on the column of blood in an anæmic person in the upright posture, and the fact that the skull is a closed cavity, and exactly filled by its appropriate structures when the blood vessels are full, it is evident that the effect of any drain upon the veins downward or failure in the arteries to carry the due amount upward, must be to form a vacuum, and a consequent suspension, or the time being at least, of all the functions of life. The individual is said to be faint, and either falls or is laid down, and the force of gravity thus directed as much to the head as to other parts, the brain is again supplied with its natural stimulant, and the fainting is over. In view of all this, the wonder is, not that we have so many cases of the various low forms of brain diseases—such as softening tubercular, meningitis, hydrocephalus, insanity, idiocy, &c.—but that we do not have more of it.

"The natural pride of parents in their children leads them, in many cases, into over-anxiety to have them excel in schools, or fear in other cases that their daughters may not properly finish their education, music and other accomplishments before the time arrives when they will get married, which period now-a-days, is placed a number of days earlier than it formerly was, or ought to be. Then, combined with the uppermost thought in the American mind, that the best interests of their children and their country demand that every exertion should be made to hasten and perfect the education of the rising generation, then the industry and ambition of teachers to excel one another and please the patrons of the schools, and their laudable desire, in the general interests of education, to advance their scholars with the greatest possible speed, as well as their particular pride in the brightest and most apt one—all this, though well for the interests of education in general, has the inevitable tendency to overtax a certain class, and, as in any law, adopted for the general good, will bear heavily on certain individuals, so in this case, in the general anxiety and exertion to educate the children, many of the best ones are killed or ruined in health.

"I am satisfied that many of those sorrowful looking, sickly, hystericky females, and others, afflicted with dyspepsia, consumption, rickets, &c., &c., may date their loss of health back to their school days, when they, either voluntarily or by compulsion, were too many hours getting too many and too long lessons.

"I am confident that many cases of anæmia in children, from over taxation in school, go on unmarked, and are perhaps afterwards table to liver complaint or some other equally vague local disease, and treated in all methods, from allopathy down through homœopathy, hydropathy, and every other pathy, and patent medicines, from wizzard oil to Townsend's sarsaparilla, while the real cause is allowed to continue to operate until the child is past recovery.

"In nearly every group of children I meet on their way to or from school, I notice one or more of these anæmics. The pale face, the white lips, the bony fingers, the sober and careworn aspect, are not to be mistaken; and I know very well that the whole child is going to fail before the term closes, unless the pressure of study is diminished. But, says the parent or teacher, the child is not ill; he is not getting exercise enough in the open air. So, in addition to over-taxing the brain, the muscular system is now put to the test, and the child is plied with every inducement to extra play, long walks and the like; and the child is regulated, perhaps, to a strictly vegetable basis—and then, *naturabile dictu!* the child preversely continues to get worse."

A Lost Chance for Art.

An article in *Appletons' Journal* makes us acquainted with another cause for public regret as the loss of the late Henry Keep, the eminent railroad operator and millionaire. It was the purpose of this gentleman to endow a great Gallery of Art in this city, or at least to leave as a legacy to New York a magnificent edifice for a collection of paintings worthy of America. He has expressed the intention of devoting a million of dollars to this excellent end, and had gone so far as to purchase for the site of the edifice a fine plot of ground with a frontage of two hundred feet on Fifth avenue, occupying the entire square E. Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, to the depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

But Mr. Keep died without making provision in his will for carrying out his purpose, and we have to mourn over the fact as one of those lost opportunities for artistic progress which belong to the category of the "might have been." May not the design of Mr. Keep yet be taken up and carried through by some successor with equal means and a like sympathy with art-culture?

The failure in this case is perhaps to be attributed to an original wise determination on the part of Mr. Keep to overlook the construction of the building in his own lifetime. That he did not set aside the necessary sum in his will may have been, and probably was, due to an unwillingness to leave the matter in others' hands. However this may be, the chance is now offered to men of large purses and large hearts to do what he declined to do, in providing a fit gallery for the improvement and education of the public taste.

It has just come to light in New York city that a wealthy citizen has lost his wife at the hands of an unprincipled quack. George Phillippi, a gentleman of good repute and excellent standing, makes affidavit before the Supreme Court that a Dr. Wolff, representing himself a duly qualified physician, induced defendant's wife to have an operation performed while *enciente*, that his wife, having full confidence in said Doctor, consented, as the defendant was her medical adviser; that he subsequently gave her noxious drugs, which resulted in death. At the inquest it was shown that deceased had been cruelly and unskillfully treated, and Phillippi therefore brings suit for fifty thousand dollar damages. Dr. Wolff has been arrested.

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GOOD CITY RESIDENCE
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AT AUCTION,

On Beech Street, Allegheny.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold, on the premises, that very desirable property, No. 42 Beech street, Allegheny. The Lot is 40 by 100 feet to an alley. The House is a neat, substantial two-story pressed brick front, containing 11 Rooms, it has slate Roof, Vestibule, spacious Hall, Bath Ceilings, Marble Mantels, Marble Washstands, Hot and Cold Water, Furnace, fine Gas Fixtures, Linoleum, Balls, Range, &c. Also, Washhouse, stable and carriage House. All drainage is led to the sewer. It is, in short, a complete House, and worthy the special attention of all in want of a good House in a good locality. The rent is paid, and it is a beautiful thoroughfare to the Park.

A thorough inspection of the premises prior to the sale is invited. Terms liberal.

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159 Federal street, Allegheny.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
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Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse.
Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignments on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
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One hundred and forty five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and Coal Privileges, viz: 16 Boiling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 1 Rolling Mill, 1 Slitting Mill, 1 Scrap Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Furnaces, 1 Engine, 250-horse, 2 cylinder, 42 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; Engine, 14-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke, and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive a turning lathe; also, 1 Corliss Engine, and all necessary Tools and Boilers of sufficient capacity to run all the Machinery. Train Mock Rolls, 1 Set Horizontal Guide Train; 1 8-inch Hoop train, new; 1 sheet Mill; 6 pair Rolls, and all necessary Tools. Tools and fixtures for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery; also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of bar iron per sixty hours, and 50 tons on double turns per day. Said Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample room for the erection of more if so required. It will be sold on favorable terms.

For further information address SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEARS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh October 8, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING PAVING AND CURBING Penn street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-third street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, October 28th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
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WOLFE, HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers of Window Glass and Glassware, No. 4 Wood street.

GROCERS.
ARBUCKLES & CO., 242 AND 244 LIBERTY, Jobbers in Groceries. Proprietors of Spice Mills and Coffee Roasters.
GORMLY W. M., 271 LIBERTY ST., Wholesale Grocer. Established by A. & T. Gormly, 1812.
MEANS & COFFIN, Wholesale Grocers, Corner Wood and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WATT, LANG & CO., 172 AND 174 Water street, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Carbon Oil, &c.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.
CRAIG WM., MANUFACTURER OF AND Dealer in Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Ammunition, &c. No. 56 Federal street, Allegheny.
SCHULTE H. H., 50 WAYNE STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Rifles, Revolvers, Shot Guns and Sporting Materials. Repairing done.

GLASS MOULD MAKERS.
KIRCHNER & PARKER, SECOND AND Try. Bottle Moulds of all kinds. No. 1 Flint Moulds and Presses, Light Machinery made to order

HARDWARE.
ENGLAND J. & CO., 263 LIBERTY ST. Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and File Manufactures. Horse Shoes, Nails, at manufacturers' prices.
WHITMORE, WOLF, DUFF & CO. Sign of the Anvil, 50 Wood, 3 doors above St. Charles Hotel, Importers and Dealers in Hardware.

HAIR WORKERS.
PECK JOHN, ORNAMENTAL HAIR-Worker and Perfumer, removed to 53 Market st. The only Ladies' Hair Dressing Rooms in the city.

IRON WORK.
SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, Manufactures all kinds of Sheet and Plate Iron Work. Particular attention paid to work for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Gas Works and Oil Refineries. Also, Corrugated Iron Roofs.

LOOKING GLASSES.
GILLESPIE J. J. & CO., 86 WOOD ST., Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, No. 86 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO., 6 WOOD, Looking Glass Manufacturers and Importers of Looking Glass Plates.

MILLINERY, &c.
PALMER R. H., 84 WOOD STREET, Wholesale Dealer in Men's and Ladies' Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

MACHINERY.
BUTLER H. L., COR. SECOND AVENUE and Market st., Dealers in Iron and Wood-working Machinery, and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds.

NEWSPAPERS.
PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, best Advertising Medium in the city. Office, 76 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

OYSTERS, FOREIGN FRUIT.
M'KINNELL J. H., AGENT FOR WM. L. Ellis & Co.'s Oysters. Also, Dealer in Game, Fish and Fruits. 21 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

PATTERN, MODEL MAKER.
VERA S. L. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to Stoves, Brass Work, Models, Fine Work, &c., Fourteenth street, bank of Allegheny river.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
GRAHAM T., 93 WOOD, PHOTOGRAPHS for the

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting—Reports of the Principal of the High School, the City Superintendent, the Visiting Committee, the Committee on Colored Schools—A White Teacher Elected—Gymnastics in our Schools—High School Pupils—Miscellaneous Matters.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting in the new rooms of the Board, No. 81 Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock.

President Wilson occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. George K. Anderson, Jane M. Bruce, Thomas J. Craig, James Cuddy, James L. Duncan, Adams Getty, John Harrison, Joseph Hartman, James Herdman, George W. Humbert, F. B. Lauman, William Mays, Joseph H. Nobbs, Samuel Pentland, John A. Sergeant, Thomas W. Shaw and James M. Taylor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE HIGH SCHOOL—REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

The Secretary read the following report:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—The Principal of the High School respectfully submits the following report for the month ending October 1st, 1869:

The school was in session twenty-three days.

ATTENDANCE.

Males, 97; females, 88—total, 185.
Greatest attendance—males, 96; least attendance, 72; greatest attendance of females, 94—least attendance, 79; greatest total attendance, 190; least total attendance, 151.
Average per cent. of attendance 92 7-10.

DEPORTMENT.

Males attending, 1; females, 85—total, 86.
Total average attendance of males, 1.
Total average attendance of females, 84.
Increase over same month of 1868, 24.
Number of corporeal punishments, 114.
Number of suspensions, 2.

THE DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

The deaf mute school has proven quite a success. The enrollment is over twenty, about one half of whom are from other districts. The Allegheny city Board of Control have agreed to pay the tuition of all pupils from that city.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE J. LUCKEY.

The report was received and filed.

BOND AND TREASURER.

The bond of the Treasurer, John R. McCune, Esq., in the sum of $100,000 was presented and approved.

RESIGNATION OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hartman read the following:

To the President and Members of the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Committee appointed to visit the High and colored schools during the month of September, respectfully report:

That the Secretary called the Committee to meet at the High School Building on Tuesday the 28th, at 9:45 o'clock. There being a full attendance of the other members, the undersigned proceeded to visit the schools.

After finding Professor Dean we were conducted first to Room No. 1, where the entire school was assembled, being under the charge in vocal music by Prof. Darling. The exercises, considering the time since these lessons have been introduced into the school—were very creditable to the pupils, and we feel that we very well satisfied with the results. While listening to the music we had some time for observation, and were pleased with the proper behavior of the pupils and the almost unanimous attention bestowed by them in the exercises. We noted also with much regret the unedifying sight of Tables were covered with books, etc., belonging to the school, in a most disorderly manner, and all along the interior wall dressing rooms were stacked on the floor and leaning against the wall in an unsightly and confused heap, thus not only giving the room an unpleasant and uncomfortable appearance.

After the musical exercises, the pupils retired to their respective class rooms and soon after each were conducted through all the class rooms. In the course of our inspection and observation we learned that three of the Professors were absent from the school, and had not arrived at ten o'clock, at which hour we left the building.

We passed hurriedly through the class rooms but had time to note that (with two or three exceptions), they were even in a more disorderly condition than No. 1, and to us seemed hardly fit for occupancy for respectable and tidy children. The confusion and library books—property of the High School and property of the Central Board of Education—were mingled in confusion and disorder, masses, in corners of rooms, reminding us of the interesting remarks recently made that the powerful internal forces have been piled up in softy and sublime confusion. If, however, geology is taught in the schools, this fact in nature are intended to represent a scene in nature, then the originality in design deserves great credit.

The absence of the several teachers referred to from their classes, left the pupils in the full enjoyment of perfect liberty which many of them were exercising in a most glorious manner.

As we had occasion to look into the several rooms we found the pupils engaged in the practice of several new and original systems of light gymnastics. These exercises varied in the different rooms and in some instances bore striking resemblance to pugilistics. In some cases the boys displayed the most thrilling energy and enthusiasm, and in other cases the girls exhibited a degree of grace a nautilus set was going through the gyrations without the usual accompaniment of music. All this freedom and enthusiasm was most amusing and gratifying to us, as it was hearty and demonstrative on the part of the pupils, and the circumstance forcibly illustrated the nursery rhyme, "When the cat is away the mice will play."

Our observation satisfied us that the system could be improved at least of the pupils was not being neglected, but we could hardly speak so confidently in regard to the methods of school government. This taken in connection with the fact that during the two months vacation the pupils were somewhat demoralized, consequently more difficult to control on their return to the school room.

COLORED SCHOOL.

The colored school has greatly improved in efficiency, yet it is far below the other schools of the city for what reason we cannot say, unless it be a lack of interest on the part of parents who do not compel a punctual attendance on the part of their children. The report showing but only sixty-three per cent. attendance in the colored school, while the attendance in the white schools was 92 per cent.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of days taught	23
Pupils enrolled	270
Males	1,168
Females	4,708
Increase of enrollment over same month of 1868	471

AVERAGE.

Total average attendance	7,228
Total average attendance of males	3,125
Total average attendance of females	4,103
Increase over same month of 1868	254
Number of corporeal punishments	174
Number of suspensions	2